

tipped with yellow, some distance within the margin of the scale.

♀. Brown, of the general type of the genus. Five groups of circumgenital glands; caudolaterals of 16 to 18, cephalolaterals about 20, median seven. Plates and lobes much as in *P. parlatorioides*; the two projections between the median lobes are longer than the lobes, and subparallel; the median lobes are rounded at the ends, and their sloping sides if produced to a point would form about a right angle, the subbasal notches of *parlatorioides* are wanting; the other lobes etc., correspond closely with those of *parlatorioides*. The sides of the segments before the hindmost portion are curiously produced, the outlines of the produced portions rather resembling that of a human nose.

*Hab.* — On leaves of a forest tree, Campinas, Brazil, Jan., 1898. Collected by Dr. Fritz Noack, phytopathologist of the Instituto Agronomico do Estado de S. Paulo. It is a distinct species, easily recognized by the scale. The exuviae are sometimes quite green, and the scale may be snow white except in the centre. The scales mostly occur along the midrib on the under side of the leaf.

*Mytilaspis perlonga*, n. sp. — ♀ scale long and narrow, 3.1-2 mm. long, hardly 1 mm. wide, convex, straight, very pale ochreous, exuviae shining apricot color, with a rather coppery tint, first skin exposed, second covered. ♂ scale similar but much smaller.

♀. Orange brown; median lobes fairly large but not much produced, their outline about that of a half-circle, the interval between them about as wide as the diameter of one; second lobes very broad and low; third a little more elevated than the second, and divided into two or three lobules; fourth replaced by some irregular serration of the margin. The true spines are rather small, and quite ordinary; but the spine-like gland-hairs are extremely large, quite stout, ex-

tending far beyond the lobes, and more or less beset with spinules at the end. There is one of these gland-hairs at the inner base of each median lobe, one (only one) in the first interlobular interval, one also in the second, and one in the third interlobular intervals, and one some distance beyond upon the margin. Anal orifice level with the hinder portion of the caudolateral group of glands. Five groups of circumgenital glands, median of 7, cephalolaterals 14, caudolaterals 14 or less. Rows of numerous transversely elongate dorsal glands. Antennae represented by rounded tubercles, emitting numerous bristles. The females contain embryos with well-formed legs and antennae.

*Hab.* — Campinas, Brazil, very numerous on the bark of small twigs of *Baccharis*, Jan., 1898. (Dr. F. Noack.) Nearly all of the specimens are infested by a chalcidid parasite. *M. perlonga* is a distinct species, easiest distinguished by the very large gland-hairs, of which there is but one in the first interlobular interval. There are a few *Lecanium baccharidis* on the same twigs.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

11 March, 1898. The 200th meeting of the club was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. J. W. Folsom in the chair.

Mr. A. P. Morse of Wellesley, Mass., was elected president for 1898.

Mr. W. F. Fiske of Durham, N. H., was elected a member.

Mr. A. G. Mayer said that during a stay in the Figi Islands from November 6 to January 13, he devoted some time to collecting insects. Among Lepidoptera one finds several species of *Euploeans* that seem to be identical with Australian forms. There is one *Papilio* that is evidently a Queensland species, and also a *Terias* that is extremely common. It is probable that all of these butterflies existed upon the islands before the advent of white men.

The distribution of *Anosia plexippus* is peculiar. It is very common at Suva, Levuka, Loma loma, and Kadavu Isd, and in fact, seems to exist upon those islands where white men live. On many of the islands inhabited exclusively by natives it apparently does not exist. It is probable that this insect has been introduced into the group within recent years and has not yet reached many of the remote islands. A species of *Asclepias* was found upon some of the islands where this butterfly is common. It is probable that it has been carried by commerce from island to island, and as there is but little commerce with islands inhabited exclusively by natives the butterfly has not reached them. Among moths, a species of *Utetheisa* allied to our *U. bella* was common upon the sandy atolls, although it does not exist upon the high rocky islands. A *Macrosila* and a hummingbird sphinx were also common.

Beetles were well represented by a number of weevils, Buprestids and Carabidae. There were also a few Staphylinidae, Elateridae and Cerambycidae. A species of *Cicindela* was very common along the roads near Suva.

Hemipterous insects are remarkably common and are represented by many species of Corisiæ. There are also several species of Cicadellina, and a Cicada. A species of *Hylobates* is common upon the calm waters of bays and estuaries.

Orthoptera were common but seemed to be represented by but a few species. Grasshoppers of several species were found upon all of the islands. Walkingstick insects (Phasmida) were represented by several species, one of which was about twelve inches long. Others possessed wings and were smaller. The leaf insect *Phyllium lobiventris* is common upon the leaves of the guava but it resembles the leaves so closely that it is

extremely difficult to find. These insects are usually green in color and the broad flat fore wings are veined and colored so as to resemble almost exactly the leaves over which the insect crawls. Some individuals instead of being green are brown, like a withered leaf, and others are bright yellow, or yellow streaked with brown. Their individual variability is most remarkable. These insects are said to be nocturnal in their habits and certainly the best time in which to collect them is very early in the morning, just before sunrise.

Neuroptera were rare.

The insect fauna of the group is undergoing a change owing to the introduction of many exotic species, some of which thrive very well. This is especially noticeable at Suva where many moths and beetles etc. are found that are not seen upon other islands of the group.

Mr. S. H. Scudder exhibited specimens of *Acridium septemfasciatum* Serv. from, Pietersburg, South African Republic, which had been sent him for determination by Mr. W. D. Hunter of the University of Nebraska. They were said to be very destructive, flying some 200 yards above the ground, are very wild and cannot be "driven" like a smaller scourge appearing in former years; they first appeared in that region about seven years ago. He also announced the capture by Mr. F. H. Sprague of numerous fresh specimen of *Junonia coenia* at Sharon, Mass., on July 25 and of *Atrytone logan* at Braintree, Mass., on July 17, 1897.

Mr. J. G. Needham said that he had noticed that the increase in the strength of the neurotation of the wings of Odonata was accompanied by an increase in depth of color and asked if any explanation could be given. In illustration he showed photographs of several species.

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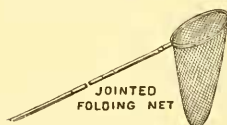
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